United Nations A/53/L.5

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
2 October 1998

Original: English

Fifty-third session
Agenda item 85
Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects: fiftieth anniversary of United Nations peacekeeping

Argentina, Canada, Egypt, Japan, Nigeria and Poland: draft resolution

Fiftieth Anniversary of United Nations Peacekeeping

The General Assembly,

Adopts the Declaration on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of United Nations Peacekeeping, as set forth in the present resolution.

Annex

Declaration on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of United Nations Peacekeeping

We, the Member States of the United Nations, have gathered at this commemorative meeting of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly to mark the fiftieth anniversary of United Nations peacekeeping. It has been fifty years since the establishment of the first United Nations observer mission, the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization. We pay tribute to hundreds of thousands of men and women who have, in the past fifty years, served under the United Nations flag in more than forty peacekeeping operations around the world, and we honour the memory of more than 1,500 United Nations peacekeepers who have laid down their lives in the cause of peace.

We reiterate our support for all efforts effectively to promote the safety and security of United Nations peacekeeping personnel. We recall with pride the awarding of the 1988 Nobel Peace Prize to the peacekeeping forces of the United Nations, and we welcome the establishment by the United Nations Security Council of the Dag Hammarskjöld Medal as a tribute to the sacrifice of those who have lost their lives while serving in peacekeeping operations under the operational control and authority of the United Nations. We, the Member States of the United Nations, affirm our commitment and willingness to provide full support to United Nations peacekeepers to ensure that they are able successfully to fulfil the tasks entrusted to them.

98-28926 (E) 021098

United Nations A/53/L.6

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
5 October 1998
English
Original: English and Spanish

Fifty-third session
Agenda item 29

Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

Cuba: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Determined to encourage strict compliance with the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming, among other principles, the sovereign equality of States, non-intervention and non-interference in their internal affairs and freedom of international trade and navigation, which are also enshrined in many international legal instruments,

Recalling the statements of the heads of States or Government at the Ibero-American Summits concerning the need to eliminate the unilateral application of economic and trade measures by one State against another that affect the free flow of international trade,

Concerned about the continued promulgation and application by Member States of laws and regulations, such as that promulgated on 12 March 1996 known as the "Helms-Burton Act", the extraterritorial effects of which affect the sovereignty of other States, the legitimate interests of entities or persons under their jurisdiction and the freedom of trade and navigation,

Taking note of declarations and resolutions of different intergovernmental forums, bodies and Governments that express the rejection by the international community and public opinion of the promulgation and application of regulations of the kind referred to above,

Recalling its resolutions 47/19 of 24 November 1992, 48/16 of 3 November 1993, 49/9 of 26 October 1994, 50/10 of 2 November 1995, 51/17 of 12 November 1996 and 52/10 of 5 November 1997,

Concerned that, since the adoption of its resolutions 47/19, 48/16, 49/9, 50/10, 51/17 and 52/10, further measures of that nature aimed at strengthening and extending the economic, commercial and financial embargo against Cuba continue to be promulgated and

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applied, and concerned also about the adverse effects of such measures on the Cuban people and on Cuban nationals living in other countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 52/10;[1]

2. *Reiterates its call* on all States to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and measures of the kind referred to in the preamble to the present resolution in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and international law, which, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the freedom of trade and navigation;

3. *Once again urges* States that have and continue to apply such laws and measures to take the necessary steps to repeal or invalidate them as soon as possible in accordance with their legal regime;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations system, to prepare a report on the implementation of the present resolution in the light of the purposes and principles of the Charter and international law, and to submit it to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session the item entitled "Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba".

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[1] A/53/320 and Add.1.

United Nations A/53/L.7

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
12 October 1998
English
Original: Arabic

Fifty-third session
Agenda item 51
Elimination of coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion

Elimination of coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, particularly those that call for the development of friendly relations among nations and the achievement of cooperation in solving problems of an economic and social character,

Recalling the numerous resolutions in which it has called upon the international community to take urgent and effective steps to end coercive economic measures,

Recalling also the final document of the Twelfth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, which reaffirmed that coercive economic measures and the enactment of extraterritorial laws are incompatible with international law and the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling further the decision adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-fourth ordinary session in which it expresses concern at the continued imposition of extraterritorial coercive economic measures and demands the elimination of such measures,

Gravely concerned that Member States are continuing to apply extraterritorial coercive economic laws in violation of the norms of international law and the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Believing that the prompt elimination of such measures would be consistent with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant rules of the World Trade Organization,

Recalling further its resolution 51/22 of 27 November 1996,

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1. *Takes note* of the Secretary-General's report of 15 September 1997 on the implementation of resolution 51/22;[1]

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of every State to seek economic and social development and to choose the political, economic and social system that it deems most appropriate for the welfare of its people, in accordance with its national plans and policies;

3. *Reiterates its call for* the immediate repeal of unilateral extraterritorial laws that impose sanctions on corporations and nationals of other States;

4. *Again urges* all States not to recognize or apply extraterritorial coercive economic measures or legislative enactments unilaterally imposed by any State;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session the item entitled "Elimination of coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion".

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[1] A/52/343 and Add.1 and 2.

United Nations A/53/L.7/Rev.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
12 October 1998
English
Original: Arabic

Fifty-third session
Agenda item 51
Elimination of coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion

Elimination of coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, particularly those that call for the development of friendly relations among nations and the achievement of cooperation in solving problems of an economic and social character,

Recalling the numerous resolutions in which it has called upon the international community to take urgent and effective steps to end coercive economic measures,

Recalling also the final document of the Twelfth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, which reaffirmed that coercive economic measures and the enactment of extraterritorial laws are incompatible with international law and the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling further the decision adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-fourth ordinary session in which it expresses concern at the continued imposition of extraterritorial coercive economic measures and demands the elimination of such measures,

Taking into account the final document of the eighth Islamic Summit, held in Tehran, which noted with grave concern that the extraterritorial application of domestic laws was having a negative impact on foreign investment in other States and rejected all coercive measures aimed at Member States seeking to broaden the scope of their economic cooperation and trade,

Gravely concerned that Member States are continuing to apply extraterritorial coercive economic laws in violation of the norms of international law and the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

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Believing that the prompt elimination of such measures would be consistent with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant rules of the World Trade Organization,

Recalling further its resolution 51/22 of 27 November 1996,

1. *Takes note* of the Secretary-General's report of 15 September 1997 on the implementation of resolution 51/22;[1]

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of every State to seek economic and social development and to choose the political, economic and social system that it deems most appropriate for the welfare of its people, in accordance with its national plans and policies;

3. *Expresses its deep concern* at the negative impact of unilaterally imposed extraterritorial coercive economic measures on trade and financial and economic cooperation, including trade and cooperation at the regional level, as well as the creation of serious obstacles to the free flow of trade and capital at the regional and international levels;

4. *Reiterates its call for* the immediate repeal of unilateral extraterritorial laws that impose sanctions on corporations and nationals of other States;

5. *Again urges* all States not to recognize or apply extraterritorial coercive economic measures or legislative enactments unilaterally imposed by any State;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session the item entitled "Elimination of coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion".

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[1] A/52/343 and Add.1 and 2.

United Nations A/53/L.8

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
14 October 1998

Original: English

Fifty-third session
Agenda item 158
World Solar Programme 1996–2005

China, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mongolia, Namibia, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

World Solar Programme 1996–2005

The General Assembly,

Aware that one of the priority tasks of the United Nations for the benefit of present and future generations is the elimination of poverty and the improvement of the quality of life of the millions that live in misery,

Recalling, in the context of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, that sustainable development is one of the main goals of the United Nations system, and that one of the key elements for attaining it is the application of sustainable energy systems, which includes the wider use of environmentally friendly, renewable energies,

Recalling also that the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, adopted by the General Assembly at its nineteenth special session,[1] recognized the need to promote efforts in research on and development and use of renewable energies at the international and national levels,

Recalling further that energy will be one of the main topics of the ninth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development in 2001,

Recalling also that the World Solar Summit held at Harare on 16 and 17 September 1996 adopted the Harare Declaration on Solar Energy and Sustainable Development and approved the preparation of a World Solar Programme 1996–2005 aimed at improving people's quality of life in both industrialized and developing countries through the wider use of renewable energies, notably in the rural areas of developing countries, and that this programme was approved by the World Solar Commission in June 1997,[2]

[1] Resolution S-19/2

[2] A/53/395, annex

98-30550 (E) 141098

Recalling also resolution 29C/14 concerning the World Solar Programme 1996–2005 adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in November 1997,

Considering the need to make all necessary efforts to achieve the goals set out in the Harare Declaration,

Noting with appreciation the support shown and commitments made so far by a number of donor Member States,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the heads of State and Government who have agreed to serve on the World Solar Commission, and especially to its Chairman;

2. *Endorses* the World Solar Programme 1996–2005[2] as a contribution to the overall sustainable development agenda;

3. *Invites* all Member States of the United Nations to contribute to its successful implementation;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in consultation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and in close cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme and other relevant organizations:

(a) To undertake concrete action to ensure that the World Solar Programme 1996–2005 is fully integrated and mainstreamed in the efforts of the United Nations system towards attaining the objective of sustainable development;

(b) To bring the World Solar Programme 1996–2005 to the attention of relevant funding and technical assistance sources and to encourage them to consider contributing to its effective implementation;

(c) To continue to sensitize and generate a greater degree of awareness in all Member States and international, regional and national institutions, both public and private, to the strategic importance of the Programme to ensuring sustainable development;

(d) To present to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, under the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development", a report entitled "World Solar Programme 1996–2005" on measures taken by the different entities of the United Nations system in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution.

United Nations A/53/L.8/Add.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
16 October 1998

Original: English

Fifty-third session
Agenda item 158
World Solar Programme 1996–2005

China, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mongolia, Namibia, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

World Solar Programme 1996–2005

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Austria, Bangladesh, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Costa Rica, Croatia, Greece, Lesotho, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Micronesia (Federated States of), Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Netherlands, Spain, Sri Lanka, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkmenistan and Vanuatu

98-30803 (E) 161098

United Nations A/53/L.9

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
16 October 1998

Original: English

Fifty-third session
Agenda item 22
Cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee

Bangladesh, China, Egypt, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Kenya, Myanmar, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Sudan: draft resolution

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/38 of 18 November 1981, 37/8 of 29 October 1982, 38/37 of 5 December 1983, 39/47 of 10 December 1984, 40/60 of 9 December 1985, 41/5 of 17 October 1986, 43/1 of 17 October 1988, 45/4 of 16 October 1990, 47/6 of 21 October 1992, 49/8 of 25 October 1994 and 51/11 of 4 November 1996,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee,[1]

Having heard the statement made by the Secretary-General of the Asian-African legal Consultative Committee on the steps taken by the Consultative Committee to ensure continuing, close and effective cooperation between the two organizations,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;[1]

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the continuing efforts of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee towards strengthening the role of the United Nations and its various organs, including the International Court of Justice, through programmes and initiatives undertaken by the Consultative Committee;

3. *Also notes with satisfaction* the commendable progress achieved towards enhancing cooperation between the United Nations and the Consultative Committee in wider areas;

[1] A/53/306.

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4. *Notes with appreciation* the decision of the Consultative Committee to participate actively in the programmes of the United Nations Decade of International Law and programmes on environment and sustainable development, as well as in the United Nations Conference on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a report on cooperation between the United Nations and the Consultative Committee;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee".